The Columbian Mirror and Alexandria Gazette.

ALEXANDRIA—PRINTED, EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY, BY ELLIS PRICE, AT THE EAST END OF THE MARKET-HOUSE.

No. 463.] THURSDAY, MARCH 24, 1796. [Vol. IV.

Sale by Auction.

On Thurſday, the 24th Inſtant,
At the houſe of the late WILLIAM CREEK, a few doors below Col. Hooe's in Water-ſtreet, at 10 o'clock,
WILL BE SOLD,
All his Stock in Trade;
CONSISTING OF
Wine Glaſſes and Decanters of all ſizes, Tumblers, Beer Glaſſes, Cruits, Salt-ſellers, and blue Glaſs Cream-pots, &c. &c. An aſſortment of plain and coloured Queen's Ware; Buttons, Buckles, Locks, Hinges, Saws, Hammers, Gimblets; ſome articles in the Sadlery and Cutlery line; Brown Linens, Stuffs, Callicoes, Table-Linen, and Sheets, with ſome other articles too numerous for inſertion.

ROGERSON & BENT.

March 22.

For Freight or Sale,

THE SLOOP
SALLY,
Burthen Fifty Ton.

Will take Freight for Boſton, Salem, or Portſmouth, and ſail with all convenient ſpeed.—Apply to the Maſter on board, at Harper's Wharf.

SAMUEL SHAW.

March 22.

JUST RECEIVED, AND FOR SALE,
BY
JOHN G LADD,
A QUANTITY OF TIMOTHY AND RED CLOVER
Graſs Seeds.
ALSO,
A VARIETY OF
GARDEN SEEDS
IN CASKS.

March 19.

THE ſubſcriber has to rent at his Wharf a DWELLING HOUSE and WARE-HOUSE adjoining it, where Dr. Ambroſe now lives. Poſſeſſion may be had immediately.—For terms apply to

March 15. RICHARD CONWAY.

LOTS FOR SALE,
IN FEE SIMPLE,
ON SEVERAL STREETS IN THE TOWN OF ALEXANDRIA.
For Terms apply to
JESSE TAYLOR.

March 17.

Notice.

THE committee appointed by the Council for the purpoſe of receiving propoſals and appointing a Vendue-Maſter for the Town of Alexandria, will meeet at the Council Chamber on the 25th inſt. at 10 o'clock in the forenoon for the above purpoſe—The Office of Vendue-Maſter will be let for three years, commencing the firſt day of April next—A bond with approved ſecurity will be required in the ſum of twenty thouſand dollars, for the due execution of the ſaid office. All propoſals are to oe made in writing, ſealed and directed to the committee.

Jonah Thompſon,
James Keith,
Dennis Ramſay,
Samuel Craig,
James Irvin,
John Dundas,
Francis Peyton,
Go. Deneale.

March 14.

I WILL GIVE
TWELVE DOLLARS PER HUNDRED
FOR
HEMP.
JAMES IRVINE.

March 17.

I WILL SELL,
AT PRIVATE SALE,
My Houſhold and Kitchen
FURNITURE.

Any Perſon who may wiſh to purchaſe, between this and the 10th of May next, will pleaſe to apply, in my abſence, to Mr. James Miller.

D. EASTON.

March 22.

The Columbian Mirror
AND
ALEXANDRIA GAZETTE.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE of REPRESNTATIVES.
MONDAY, MARCH 7.

☞ Debate on Mr. Livingſton's Reſolution, calling on the Preſident for Documents reſpecting the Treaty with Great Britain.

[*Concluſion of Mr. Buck's Speech.*]

In the firſt ſection of the ſecond article of the conſtitution it is declared that the executive power ſhall be veſted in a Preſident of the United States of America. In another clauſe of the ſame ſection it is declared, That before he enters upon the execution of his office he ſhall take an oath that he will faithfully execute the office of Preſident of the United States, and will to the beſt of his ability, preſerve, protect and defend the conſtitution of the United States. And in the 2d ſection of the ſame article it is declared that he ſhall have power, by and with the advice and conſent of the Senate to make treaties, provided two thirds of the Senators preſent concur, and that he ſhall nominate and by and with the advice and conſent of the ſenate ſhall appoint Ambaſſadors, other public miniſters and conſuls: and in the 6th article it is declared that all treaties made or which ſhall be made under the authority of the United States ſhall be the ſupreme law of the land. By theſe paſſages I conceive that the will of the ſovereign people is clearly expreſſed that the Preſident is to ſtand as their repreſentative, clearly authorized by them to make treaties, and veſted with every neceſſary requiſite power for that purpoſe.—That he is placed as their organ through whom their will is to be known in relation to all thoſe national compacts, and it is equally clear that if he has kept within the bounds preſcribed by the conſtitution, the treaty now in queſtion has become the ſupreme law of the land, and agreeable to the expreſs and diſpaſſionate will of the great body of the people. I will admit that if the Preſident has aſſumed powers which are not delegated to him by the people in making and publiſhing the treaty, it is void in itſelf. But of what uſe ſir, can thoſe papers be to us in determining that queſtion? Are we to explain the treaty by private and confidential papers, or by any thing extraneous to the inſtrument itſelf? I conclude not, ſir. The inſtrument is then before us; let us compare it with the conſtitution, and ſee if there is one article, ſentence, word or ſyllable in the treaty which claſhes with, or is contradictory to the conſtitution. This is an enquiry which I pledge myſelf not to oppoſe; but for this, thoſe papers can be of no uſe. But if we are to take upon ourſelves the right of judging whether it was expedient to make the treaty or not—whether it is as good a one as might have been obtained or not: and if we are to aſſume the power of judging upon the merits, as well as the conſtitutionality of it, then thoſe papers may be neceſſary; and we poſſeſs the power of thus judging, then we equally poſſeſs the right of calling for thoſe papers. But, Sir, from whence do we derive this right? Have the people when coolly deliberating upon, and forming the conſtitution, which is the expreſſion of their diſpaſſionate will, in that conſtitution given us this right? No, not a ſyllable in the conſtitution that even intimates the idea. Do we poſſeſs the right merely becauſe we are the repreſentatives of the people? No, that cannot be, for we are their repreſentatives only for particular purpoſes, and the conſtitution has preſcribed to us our bounds, and aſſigned to us the line of our power, as well as to the executive. Are we to derive this right from popular oppoſition to the treaty, and from thence ſay, that it is the will of the nation that we ſhould exerciſe this right of enquiry? If then popular clamor, which originates in diſcontent, is foſtered in paſſion and violence, and ſtimulated by the intrigues of intereſted and ambitious individuals, to be taken as the diſpaſſionate will of the nation? If ſo, how are we to deſignate and mark out the numbers of the diſconted? Are we to learn them from inflammatory newſpaper publications, teaming with inveCtives againſt the meaſures of government, which do not carry even the appearance of reaſon with them? Theſe can furniſh no data, by which to determine whether it is one tenth, one hundredth, one thouſandth part of the nation that is diſconted or unſatisfied. Are we to learn it by the petitions now before Congreſs? If ſo the petitioners do not conſtitute one thouſandth part of the nation.

But I preſume, Sir, as thoſe petitions have all one ſtamp, the petitioners are all in uniſon of ſentiment; if ſo, Sir, I have a ſpecimen of their ideas; the reſolution of Bennington County Convention, tranſmittad to me, goes no farcher than to requeſt the Repreſentatives of that ſtate to uſe their beſt endeavours to bring on a diſcuſſion of the conſtitutionality of the treaty. It does not even ſuggeſt the idea that we ſhould exerciſe the powor to call for thoſe papers to judge of the expediency of making the treaty—whether it is as good a one as might be obtained or not, or of exerciſing any power in judging upon the merits of it. Shall we then aſſume the power, and go even beyond the wiſhes of the diſcontented? If ſo, where ſhall we ſtop? If we may by an aſſumption of power invade the prerogatives of the people veſted in the Preſident as their repreſentative in making treaties, and riffle the ſacred depoſit of their confidential correſpondences with foreign nations; if we may ſet ourſelves up as the judges in thoſe matters, then we may ſay our judgment is better than his, may reverſe it, and annul the treaty—who is then to make the next? Is it ſuppoſed that the Preſident will again attempt it, when the principle is fixed that he is not the unlimited judge of its expediency and merits? No, Sir, to me it is abſurd. We muſt then take the whole power to ourſelves, and become the negociators. If we may do this upon the ſame principle, whenever there ſhall be a popular clamour raiſed againſt the perſons appointed to the Judiciary Department, we may interpoſe, call on the Preſident for the reaſons of his making the appointment, declare the appointment injudicious, withhold the appropriations for their ſalaries, and engroſs all the judiciary powers to ourſelves. Upon the ſame principle we may declare that our judgment is better than that of the Preſident's in reſpect to adjournments; declare our ſittings perpetual, and conſtitute ourſelves the legiſlators, the judges and executioners of the law, and thereby become the accuſers, judges & executioners of our fellow-citizens—This would be forming an ariſtocracy with a witneſs; and where then would be the boaſted rights of America, for which ſhe fought and bled. This, I conceive, Sir, is a faint, but juſt picture of the conſequences which would naturally follow from the adoption of the meaſure now under conſideration.

But ſuffer me, ſir to reverſe the tables, and conſider this ſubject in that point of light. Let us ſuppoſe, that every word in the Conſtitution, which now applies to the powers of the preſident in making treaties, applied to us, and that all the powers which now apply to us as a legiſlative body, applied to the preſident—let us in our imagination make a mutual transfer of all theſe powers, and ſuppoſe ourſelves to be completely placed in the ſituation of the preſident, reſpecting this matter—this I think, ſir, is a fair way to examine the ſubject: for when we in imagination only conſider ourſelves as clothed with thoſe powers, it cannot rationally be ſuppoſed that we will inſtantly attach to the idea any of thoſe prejudices, which after a long exerciſe of thoſe powers we might poſſeſs—then, ſir, conſidering ourſelves as having all thoſe conſtitutional powers, let us ſuppoſe that we had negociated, made, and ratified, the preſent treaty—had exchanged the ratifications, promulgated it and iſſued our proclamation, ſigned by the ſpeaker of this houſe, enjoining the execution of, and obedience to it, as a ſupreme law of the land, and had communicated it to the preſident, as he now has to us, for the purpoſe of his making the neceſſary proviſions for carrying it into effect, and then ſuppoſe he had done as we are about to do—called on us for the inſtructions which we gave our committee or agent, and the correſpondence held while the treaty was negociating—let every member now preſent reflect and determine for himſelf, what our feelings would then be upon the ſubject. Would not our keen ſenſibility be raiſed as much as when our virtue was aſſailed by the contaminating breath of Randall? Should we not conſider it as an inſult to the majeſty of the people, which ſo conſpicuouſly ſhone through us as their repreſentatives? Should we not then ſay that was aſſuming powers which were not delegated to him—that it was invading the privileges of the people veſted in us, and riffling the ſacred depoſit of their national correſpondences? Should we not at once embrace every idea which I have ſuggeſted upon this ſubject, as now applying to the preſident? Would it not be ſaid at once, that he was aiming to engroſs all the powers of government, and to ſet himſelf up as a deſpot? Would not his inſolence reſound from every ſide of theſe walls—be banded about from one end of the continent to the other, and waſted even into diſtant climes? Nay, ſir, ſhould we not even go further, and ſay, that as the conſtitution had veſted in us the power to make treaties, it had alſo neceſſarily given us the ſole right of judging both of the merits and conſtitutionality of it—ſhould we not ſay, the people by giving us the power, had thereby declared the point and determined us as being the beſt and ultimate judges, and that it was not for the preſident to impeach our judgment, nor implicate us as having violated the oath we had taken? I preſume, ſir, we ſhould ſay all this and much more. By what rule of reaſon then do we calculate, to ſuppoſe the preſident does not now poſſeſs all thoſe feelings, and embrace all thoſe ideas, as applying to him, ſtanding as the repreſentative of the people in making treaties, and how can we ſuppoſe it would not be a violation of the conſtitution, and an aſſumption of power in us to adopt this meaſure? Is it not clear, that if the will of the people is not expreſſed in the conſtitution, nor the will of the nation in the oppoſition to the treaty, that we ſhould exerciſe this power—that our exerciſing of it would be a departure from the will of the people, and that our government would no longer reſt on that baſis, and would it not then be equally clear, that we had then-

vowed the inestimable rights for which we had contended.

In the point of view I consider the question as all-important. On the present crisis depends the great and important question—Whether a free people are capable of self-government—whether we are to enjoy the reign of laws dictated by the dispassionate will of the great body of the people, or whether we are to be subject to the reign of popular frenzy, anarchy, and confusion, on the one hand, or the insolent reign of despotism on the other—All for which we have fought and bled is therefore at stake; and as I conceive the passing of this resolution would go to the abolition of those sacred rights; should I give my consent to it, the blood which I have shed and my own mutilated frame, would reproach me.

☞ *Mr. Buck lost an arm during the American war.*

Private Tuition.

A PERSON well calculated to instruct a few children, would wish to engage in a private family, who might want a female of that description. As emolument is not so much the object as a comfortable situation in a respectable family, she trusts that those with whom she may engage will have no reason to complain either of her abilities or disposition. She would have no objection to a small distance in the country.—A letter directed to E. R. at the Printing-office shall be duly attended to.

Potomack Company.

At a Meeting of the President and Directors, at John Wise's, in Alexandria, the 9th of March, 1796—

RESOLVED, That a SECOND call of ten per cent. on the additional capital, be paid to *Wm. Hartshorne*, Treasurer, on or before the first day of May next.

JOHN FITZGERALD, President.

GEORGE GILPIN,
JAMES KEITH,
TOBIAS LEAR,
J. TEMPLAMAN, } Directors.

A Contract

IS desired by the President and Directors of the Potomack Company, for furnishing the hands they may employ for one year, by the ration, to consist of 12 pounds of boulted Indian meal per week; one pound of salt pork, or one pound and a quarter of salt beef, or one pound and a half of fresh beef, per day, for each ration. Proposals will be received at the house of John Wise, in Alexandria, on the first Friday in May next.

JOHN FITZGERALD, President.

GEGRGE GILPIN,
JAMES KEITH,
TOBIAS LEAR,
J. TEMPLEMAN, } Directors.

March 17, 1796.

TO BE RENTED,

THE House wherein Doctor Craik now dwells, on the north side of Prince-Street, between Fairfax and Water-Street. Possession will be given on the 11th of April.—Apply to

JOS. & SAM. HARPER,
OR
March 17. JOHN HARPER.

William Bowie,

TAYLOR and HABIT MAKER,

BEGS leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has remov'd to Prince street, two doors above the post-office.

He returns his grateful acknowledgments to his friends for their liberal encouragement, and begs leave respectfully to solicit a continuance of their favours.

Those Ladies and Gentlemen who may please to favour him with their commands may have any article in his line made up and finished in the neatest and most fashionable manner.

N. B. The house in Fairfax street, next door to the naval office, to let—for further particulars enquire above, or to Mr. Lanty Crow near the premises.

February 11. 3m.

Five Dollars Reward.

STRAYED, or was stolen, from the common of Alexandria, about the first of December last, a black horse about 14 hands high, 8 years old this spring, narrow made behind, a small star in his forehead, shod all round, and trots and canters. If any man has wintered said horse, and will return him, he shall be paid for his trouble, by the subscriber.

JOHN SULLIVAN.

March 19.

Notice.

ALL Millers sending Flour to this market, are requested to be more particular in the size and quality oft heir barrels than heretofore.—As some are yet at a loss to know the size required, I here set it down, to wit. 27 inches in length, and 17 inches diameter in the head; they are likewise requested to be uniform in their brands; in addiiton to the distinguishable brand of their mill, No. 2, 196 with superfine in full on all they judge of that quality. Those who do not comply with the above directions must expect to pay the penalties prescribed by law. D. DOUGLASS, Flour Inspector.

Alexandria, Feb. 14, 1796. 3m

The Columbian Mirror
AND
ALEXANDRIA GAZETTE.

☞ The following CORRESPONDENCE is copied from the Gazette of the United States.

No. I.

Philadelphia, March 9th, 1796.

SIR,

MY letters apprize me of a paper signed by a number of the Senators and Representatives of the Georgia Assembly, which has been forwarded to you to be presented to Congress in case the purchasers of Georgia Western Lands should offer their Territory to the government of the United States, previous to the meeting of the Legislature of that state. As a member of the Senate I have a right to a perusal of any paper from the state of Georgia intended for public use, and, Sir, as an individual who may be interested in its contents, I demand the original paper, or a *certified* copy with the names of all the signers.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient Servant,
J. GUNN.

Honorable Mr. Baldwin.

No. II.

Philadelphia, March 10th, 1796.

SIR,

YOUR extraordinary note of yesterday is just put into my hands. You speak of a "paper to be presented to Congress on a certain contingency," and of your right "to a perusal of any paper from the state of Georgia intended for public use." It is very probable I I may at some times have papers from the state of Georgia intended for public use, which may have been confided to my individual discretion. Such a paper as you describe I have not yet seen. Had you approached me in the forms of common civility, there is no letter in my possession so secret, that I should not willingly have submitted to your perusal—I have none that I think proper to surrender to your command.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient Servant,
ABRAHAM BALDWIN.

Honorable General Gunn.

No. III.

March 11th, 1796.

SIR,

I HAVE received your note of the 10th inst. Had you been governed by motives of common civility or decency, you would not have concealed from my view, a paper more than four weeks in your possession, which was to be used whenever an occasion offered to do me an injury. I shall not repeat my call for that paper, but view the concealer of the *weapon of an assassin*, an associate in the guilt. I therefore demand satisfaction, and ask you Sir, to have the goodness to inform my friend, Gen. Frelinghuysen, when and where I may meet you.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient Servant,
J. GUNN.

Honorable Mr. Baldwin.

No. IV.

Friday, March 11th, 1796.

SIR,

WILL you be so obliging as to communicate to me in writing your recollection of my offer to submit to your perusal all the letters of myself and colleague, how you expressed it to General Gunn, and his reply. I am unwilling to give you all this trouble, but it seems to be necessary to enable me to determine what course I shall pursue on the subject of the note, which you handed me this morning.

With great respect, I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
ABRAHAM BALDWIN.

General Frelinghuysen.

No. V.

Philadelphia, March 12th, 1796.

SIR,

I RECEIVED your note too late last evening to answer it. We had three conversations yesterday on the subject of the controversy between you and General Gunn. In the first you offered to submit to my perusal all the letters of yoerself and colleague, without any condition, and I so expressed it to General Gunn, who appeared satisfied with the proposal. In the second, I requested you to appoint an hour for the purpose; you then annexed this condition, that after perusing the letters, I should not be at liberty to communicate their contents to General Gunn, unless he, in my judgment, was entitled to the letters upon demand.

I mentioned this to General Gunn, in your very words, and at the same time told him, that I did not wish to be a judge in the matter. In our third conversation I informed you that General Gunn was dissatisfied with your last proposal; that he conceived himself justly entitled to see the letters, or to know their contents—and I handed you the *note*. I do not think it necessary to detail any other part of our conversation.

I am, Sir, &c.
F. FRELINGHUYSEN.

Mr. A. Baldwin.

No. VI.

Philadelphia, March 15th, 1796.

SIR,

IT is with real concern, that I have learnt that a correspondence between Mr. Baldwin of the house of representatives and myself has been represented as an intended breach of the privileges of that house. I feel myself required by the respect I owe the House, and in justice to myself, without the smallest delay, to declare that the correspondence alluded to originated in considerations strictly personal, and which had no reference to any question before Congress. I will add, sir, that nothing was more distant from my intentions than to have taken a step on this occasion which could be construed into a disrespect of the house—much less into a breach of any of their privileges.

Though this correspondence has been viewed by me as incapable of affecting the privileges of the House of Representatives, yet, as doubts may be entertained on this point, I pledge myself to respect, on this occasion, these privileges in their broadest interpretation; and I do assure you, sir, that though the place in which Mr. Baldwin has thought proper to disclose this transaction is quite unexpected, it shall be to him an inviolable sanctuary.

With great respect,
I have the honour to be,
Sir, Your obedient servant,
J. GUNN.

Hon. Jonathan Dayton, Esq.
Speaker to the H. of R.

The following Letter from General Frelinghuysen was read in the House of Representatives on the 15th of March, 1796.

Philadelphia, March 15, 1796.

SIR,

IT has been hinted to me that insinuations are made, relative to my conduct in the unpleasant controversy between General Gunn and Mr. Baldwin, injurious to my character. It is said that by my frequent calls upon Mr. Baldwin, I prevented him from taking a part in the debates of last Friday. I will state, sir, to you facts which Mr. Baldwin will not deny. When I first called upon him, I expresly asked him, whether he was at leisure? He said he was at leisure, and very willingly engaged in a conversation of about five minutes—at the close of which I asked him, whether I should call on him again while at the house, or whether he would be engaged? He *desired* me to call on him again while at the house. At the close of our second interview I again asked him the same questions, and he made the same reply. To the best of my memory the three conversations did not take up ten minutes, during which time Mr. Giles was speaking.

I will add, sir, that if Mr. Baldwin will have the *candour* to relate to the Honorable House of Representatives the whole of my conduct on this occasion, I am confident he will fully convince them, that I had not the most distant idea, either of infringing their privileges or of hurting his feelings; but, that the amicable settlement of the controversy was the sole object of my wishes.

I am, Sir,
With great esteem,
Your most obedient servant,
F. FRELINGHUYSEN,

The Honorable the Speaker of the House of Representatives of the United States.

Those letters, together with the business generally, were referred to the committee of privileges.

After the reading of General Frelinghuysen's letter,

Mr. Baldwin said, that when he was called out of the house, on the occasion which he had before stated, his surprise to find Mr. Frelinghuysen interested in the subject, induced him immediately on his being made acquainted with his name, to say, that though his person was not known to him, he had long had much respect for his name; that he begged him to be assured that he had as much confidence in him as Mr. Gunn could have, that inasmuch as he had thought proper to interest himself on the occasion, he had, without doubt, made himself acquainted with the subject, and must have found some grounds to believe that he had attempted to suppress or withhold some senatorial paper. That as he could not suffer such imputation to rest upon him for a moment, he was willing to submit to his inspection the letters and papers of himself and his colleague, as had been before stated, that he might be at once satisfied. Mr. Baldwin said, further, that he had not intended to insinuate in any thing he had said to the house, that Mr. Frelinghuysen unnecessarily consumed time on the occasion, that what he had said was merely to give a statement of the fact, that as to the question of Mr. Frelinghuysen, whether it was not an interruption to him, and whether he should call on him again at the house, it is very probable it might have been asked and repeated, but the impression of the importance of being immediately relieved from the imputation of being guilty of suppressing official papers, so absorbed his attention, that if the questions were asked, he must say with truth he did not recollect them. He begged leave to assure the house, that he had never intended to insinuate that Mr. Frelinghuysen had been guilty of rudeness in his manner, or of unnecessarily consuming time.

Alexandria, March 24.

FIRE!

By a letter from Fredericksburg we learn that a fire broke out in Falmouth on Tuesday morning last, in a store-house adjoining the Tobacco warehouses, which destroyed the whole square. Mr. Lawson is the greatest sufferer on this calamitous occasion, having lost several dwelling and store houses: in one of the latter he had between 6 and 700 barrels of flour. There were 500 hogsheads of tobacco in the warehouses, only 25 of which were saved. The damage sustained by this fire has been computed at no less than 25,000 pounds.

Extract of a letter from Augusta, (Georgia) dated February 26.

"Watkins and Jackson have had a rencountre in the street at Louisville immediately after the rising of the house—I have not yet seen Watkins, and therefore I fear cannot give you an accurate state of facts. The best information I have received states, 'That Watkins and Mereweather were standing on the street where Jackson was passing by—Watkins called to him, and asked him how he could reconcile it to his own feelings to have headed a vile party during the session to the general injury of the whole state, and in unfounded attacks upon the reputation of a number of good men—Jackson denied having headed a party; the contradiction on each part became inflammatory, until Watkins told him he lied—Jackson drew a pistol from under his coat and fired at him: the ball passed through the cape of his coat, but did no other injury—Watkins knocked him down with his whip, and drew his pistol, and in the attempt to spring the lock, he caught hold on the spring which directed a bayonet at the end of the pistol—By this time a Mr. Frazer came to Jackson's assistance, and caught hold on Watkins, and prevented his killing the pigmy general: by this time captain Florenoy ran up and gave Frazer a damnable beating: Watkins then recovered his whip, and was whaling the general when young Bostick interposed and rescued him, or I suppose our friend would have relieved the world from the future folly and wickedness of Mr. Jackson. It is further added, that in the course of the scuffle Watkins thrust his bayonet twice into his antagonist, Jackson, and that he went off the ground unable to drive his sulkey."

On Tuesday the 15th inst. in the house of representatives of the United States, Mr. S. Smith presented the protest of John Green, captain of a brig trading from Baltimore to the West Indies, who deposes, that when he was with his vessel at Cape Nicnola-Mole, he was on board a schooner belonging to one of the eastern states of America, and saw two of the crew, natives of America, forcibly taken and impressed from on board the said schooner, by the officers of the British man of war called the Severn, then lying there, one of whom was discharged on account of his inability to do duty. The captain also deposes, that the commander of the said ship of war said, that he was authorised by the late treaty to take all seaman who were not possessed of protections from the United States.

This protest, after a number of observations from different members, on the propriety of referring it to the committee to whom was referred the business of American seaman, or whether it should be immediately referred to the secretary of state, in order that the President might make suitable representations to the British government, it was at length referred to the committee above mentioned.

From a Rhode-Island Paper.

State of Rhode-Island, &c. Providence, Feb. 10.

SIR,

I have the honor to inform you that the resolutions of the Legislature of Virginia, proposing certain amendments to the constitution of the United States, inclosed in a letter of the 24th of Decembe, '95, hath been laid before the legislature of this state, now in session, and that their sense thereon is, that it is improper at the present time to agitate the expediency of the proposed amendments. In their opinion a further experience of the constitution of the United States, in its present form, is desirable before any material alterations whatsoever should take place therein.

Your letter of the ninth of January last, proposing an interchange of the laws is perfectly agreeable. An entire revision of the laws of this state is submitted to a committee; which as soon as completed, I will do myself the honor to transmit to your excellency.

I am with great esteem, Sir,
Your Excellency's
Most obedient humble servant.
A. FENNER.

His Excellency, Governor Brooke.

State of Rhode-Island, &c.

The above is a true copy of a letter from Gov. Fenner to Governor Brooke; which the general assembly ordered to be published in all the newspapers in the state, in a suitable time after its being transmitted.

Witness, Henry Ward, Sec'ry

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT.

AT an entertainment given at *Amsterdam*, a few months since, the portrait of our beloved WASHINGTON was exhibited as the chief decoration of the room. When his health was drank, a Batavian rising up, in his native language made the following apostrophe: which an American gentleman present, requested might be translated—That gentleman has handed us a copy, which we here present.—"See a true likeness of a great and gallant HERO: approach with due respect, oh! Humane Friend, and read in this Republican, a CATO in Council; a CÆSAR in the Field; a second SOLON in his Country's cause; a HERCULES, in the Political Tempest; a compliant FARMER, when Olive branches blossom; the scourge and admiration of proud ALBION—A Hero who fought tremenduous; but who knew by his care, to prevent the spilling of human blood—*Columbia's* bulwark, an unclouded SUN, a MARS; who by his knowledge and courage, liberated a fourth part of the globe—the best friend to Virtue, the GREAT WASHINGTON."

[*Centinel.*]

BALTIMORE MARCH 22.

The public are cautioned against taking counterfeit half joes and dollars, which are at present in circulation through this town. We are sorry we have it not in our power to state the particular marks whereby they might be known. The vigilence of those to whom they may be offered will prevent their being imposed on, and bring the swindlers who first introduced them to the punishment due to such crimes. Some of the perpetrators of this nefarious work, we understand have been taken into custody.

Public Sales.

On Wednesday the 21st inst. will be sold, and rented,
A number of LOTS of ground,
Situated on Pit and Cameron Streets, a plot of the Lots may be seen at the Vendue-Store.—Terms will be made known previous to the sale.

ROGERSON & BENT.

March 24.

EDWARD STABLER,
DRUGGIST AND APOTHECARY,
On the West Side of Fairfax-Street

HAS just received from Europe and is now exposing for Sale an excellent assortment of

Fresh Garden Seeds,

CONSISTING OF

Early Charleton peale, red round turnip, white turnip, seed tares, dwarf marrowfat pease, early green Broioli, early York cabbage, sugar loaf do. Savoy do. drumhead do. red do. Dutch garden turnip, stone do. yellow do. orange carrot, early cauliflower, late do. solid celery, cress and mustard, early cucumber, turkey do. of two kinds, white endive, Scotch kail, green cose lettuce, Deptford onion, parsley, parsnip, long radish, turnip do. spinage, fennel, carraway, Coriander, lavender and pot marigold.

He keeps as usual, an assortment of GENUINE DRUGS & MEDICINES, which he will warrant to be of the first quality.

Alexandria, 23d of 3d. mo.

Landed this Day
BEST LONDON
BOTTLED PORTER,
IN CASES.
AND FOR SALE BY
JOHN MANDEVILLE.

March 23.

AVIS AU FRANCAIS.

Vice Consulat d'Alexandrie.

Les Francais qui ont des droits a reclamer leur retour en France, et qui defireront partir par le Parlementaire destiné á cet effet à Baltimore, sont invitez de se faire enregistrer au bureau du Vice Consulat à Alexandrie ou le passage leur sera accordé s'il y à lieu.

P. A. CHERUI.

4 Germinal, an 4me. de la Republique Francaise, une & indivisible. 23 Mars 1796 (v. s.)

TRANSLATION.

Notice to French People.

Vice-Consulship of Alexandria.

ALL French people who have any right to claim their return to France on a Cartel ship which will depart for that purpose from Baltimore, are desired to make application to the vice consulship office of Alexandria, where their passage will be granted if possible.

P. A. CHERUI.

4th Germinal, 4th year of the French Republic one and indivisible 23d March '96 O. S.

FOR SALE,

By the subscriber a few barrels of New-England Rum, also Cyder in barrels, mould and dip candles, on a credit sixty days.

JOHN GIBORY

March 24.

For Sale,

THE LOT distinguished in the plan of Carrollsburg, by the No. 194.—The terms may be known on application to Vincent Gray of Alexandria.

March 24.

Notice

WHEREAS my wife CATHARINE has eloped from my bed and board, this is to forewarn all persons from trusting her on my account, as I am determined not to pay any debts of her contracting after this date.

STEPHEN EMREY.

March 15, 1796.

NOTICE.

THE Public are hereby forewarned from crediting MARY JACKSON, better known by the name of MARY RICHTER, the latter name having no foundation, as I was never lawfully married to her, I am therefore resolved for the future to pay no debts of her contracting.

March 23. CHARLES RICHTER.

Lands for Sale in Fairfax County.

ABOUT 200 acres lying on the Pimote Run, about 11 miles from Alexandria and 4 miles from George-Town. The new Turnpike Road from the Great-Falls to Alexandria, will go through one corner of it. About 100 acres of this land might be made into meadow at a small expence.

ROBERT HENDERSON.

☞ I will rent the above land, if not sold in fourteen days.

March 19.

For Sale,

Valuable real property in fee simple.

A HOUSE and LOT on the south side of King street, the second below Pitt street, containing in front 31 feet 6 inches and extending back 176 feet 3 inches.

The house is built of brick, 27 feet front, by 40 feet deep; two stories high with a good brick kitchen; there are two cellars under the house, in one of which is a plank floor.

The front part has been occupied as a store, but might be easily converted into a parlour; the house is well finished throughout, and has every convenience for the accommodation of a family. The lot is enclosed with a neat pailing and laid out in a garden. It will be sold either for cash or on credit. Any person wishing to purchase such property will please to apply to the subscribers who will give a general warrantee.

JOHN and THOMAS VOWELL.

Alexandria, Feb. 11, 1796.

JUST IMPORTED,
By HENRY MAYNARD,
An assortment of
Hardware, Cutlery, Britannia Metal and Pewter Goods:

Among which are a large assortment of Fire Shovels and Tongs; Britannia Metal, Princes Metal, Iron and Japanned Candlesticks; a large assortment of hard metal and common pewter spoons; steel spring snuffers and stands; knives and forks; clothes and buckle brushes, with a variety of other articles, which he offers on low terms for Cash, either wholesale or retail, at Messrs. Pomery and Isabell's store in King-street.

March 17.

Notice.

THE partnership which lately subsisted between JAMES ABERNETHY and WILLIAM LOWRY, under the firm of WILLIAM LOWRY and Co. was dissolved by mutual consent, on the first of February last. All persons having claims against the said firm, are requested to call for payment; and all debtors thereto, to make immediate payment, (or suits will be commenced) to James Abernethy, who is authorized to settle the same.

JAMES ABERNETHY
WILLIAM LOWRY.

Baltimore, March 1, 1796.

To be Rented,

A Convenient two story WAREHOUSE, on Mr Herbert's wharf, well calculated for storing wheat or flour. Apply to

LEVIN POWELL, jun.

THE subscriber wishes to hire, by the Month, Ten or Twelve LABOURERS, either White or Black, that can come well recommended. Sufficient accommodation shall be found them, or they may accommodate themselves, which ever is most agreeable to them. Generous Wages will be given, and the Cash paid punctually according to agreement.—Likewise, Six ONE HORSE CARTS, to make up the number I intend to employ in a Business which will commence on the 21st instant, and continue during the Summer season.

March 17. HUGH JEFFREY.

Wanted to Hire,

A *NEGRO BOY*, between 11 and 13 years of age, who is accustomed to House work, and who can be well recommended for his honesty. Apply to the Printer.

March 10, 1796.

A RHAPSODY ON RUM.

——— IGNIGENAMQUE VOCANT. *Ovid.*

GREAT ſpirit, hail!—confuſion's angry fire,
And, like your parent BACCHUS, born of fire;
The goal's decoy; the greedy merchant's lure;
Diſeaſe of money, but reflection's cure.

We owe, great DRAM, the trembling hand to thee;
The head ſtrong purpoſe, and the feeble knee;
The loſs of honor, and the cauſe of wrong;
The brain enchanted, and the faultering tongue;
Whilſt fancy flies before thee uncoufin'd,
Thou leav'ſt diſabled prudence far behind.
In thy purſuit our fields are left forlorn,
Whilſt giant weeds oppreſs the pigmy corn;
Thou throw'ſt a miſt before the planter's eyes;
The plough grows idle, and the harveſt dies.

By thee refreſh'd no cruel norths we fear;
'Tis ever warm and calm, when thou art near:
On the bare earth for thee expoſed we lie,
And brave the malice of a frowning ſky:
Like thoſe who did in ancient times repent,
We ſit in aſhes, and our clothes are rent.

From thee a thouſand flatt'ring whims eſcape,
Like haſty births, that ne'er have perfect ſhape.
Thine ideots ſeem in gay deluſion fair,
But born in flame they ſoon expire in air.

O grand deluder! ſuch thy charming art,
'Twere good we ne'er ſhould meet, or ne'er ſhould part:
Ever abſconded, or ever tend our call;
Leave us our ſenſe entire, or leave none at all.

J. D.

Will be Sold,

On Saturday the 26th of March, 1796,

THE Perſonal Eſtate of Richard Arell, deceaſed, at the place of his late dwelling; conſiſting of Two Negro Men, a Houſe Wench, and a Male Child; a Horſe, Cow, Dray, and Cart; Houſehold and Kitchen Furniture, &c. &c.——Six months credit will be given on all ſums over Fifty Dollars, the purchaſer giving a negotiable note in the Bank of Alexandria, with an approved indorſer.

All perſons indebted to ſaid deceaſed are requeſted to make payment, and thoſe who have claims are requeſted to bring them forward.

GEORGE JENKINS, AND P. G. MARSTELLER, } Adm'rs.

March 10.

The Houſe and Buildings,

At preſent occupied by Mr. John Abert,

I will ſell on a long credit; ſuch, as from the eaſy and convenient manner by which the Purchaſe Money may be diſcharged, will fully ſecure to a purchaſer thoſe great advantages, which muſt ariſe from the rapid appreciation of property in this very thriving, and I may ſay, flouriſhing town. If not ſold in two months after date, they will be rented, and poſſeſſion given on the firſt day of October next.—For terms, application may be made to the ſubſcriber, THOMAS HERBERT.

March 17.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

LEFT my ſervice on the 14th inſt. Negro JOHN a likely, and very black fellow, about 5 feet 6 or 8 inches high; his dreſs will be uncertain, as he has a variety of clothes; he went off in a green kerſey jacket without ſkirts, and overalls of the ſame; he was yeſterday taken up about ten miles below this on the road to Alexandria, and made his eſcape; I have no doubt but he will ſtill make for that place, George-Town, or City of Waſhington to get on board ſome veſſel; he is ſenſible and very artful fellow, and if taken, will eſcape again if poſſible. He has a very general acquaintance for ſome diſtance from this, having formerly been a waiter in my houſe, and has occaſionally rode with me; for two or three years paſt he has kept my ſtud horſe, which has cauſed him to be often at public places.

I will give the above reward on his being delivered to my overſeer at this place, or half that ſum to have him ſecured in any goal ſo that I get him. All maſters of veſſels and others are forbid harboring or employing him.

SAMUEL LOVE.

Saliſbury, March 16. 1796.

STRONG & TABLE BEER,

FOR SALE

At the UNION BREW-HOUSE,

South end of ALEXANDRIA.

March 10, 1796.

MORDECAI MILLER

HAS juſt received a handſome aſſortment of SILVER WATCHES, conſiſting of cap'd and jew'l'd, plain cap'd, patent and other ſeconds, and a variety of plain do. all of which he will warrant to be good.

Chains, Seals, Keys, &c. as uſual.—Coral, Beads, Rattles and bells for Children, &c. &c.

NOTICE.

ALL thoſe who are any ways indebted to the firm of Matthew Franklin Bowne & Co. are earneſtly requeſted to make immediate payment to the ſubſcribers, who are authoriſed to ſettle and adjuſt the ſame.

And all thoſe to whom the ſaid firm are any way indebted, either by bonds, bills, book debts, or any exiſting contracts for lands or otherwiſe, are deſired to apply at their office on Royal-Street, three doors below the Coffee-Houſe, in order to have their accounts liquidated.

BOWNE, HAMILTON, & Co.

March 17.

N. B. The ſubſcribers purpoſe to confine themſelves entirely to the Land and Commiſſion buſineſs; and for this purpoſe will keep a Diary, at the Columbian Land Office in Alexandria, where any perſon may enter Houſes and Lots in Alexandria, the City of Waſhington, George Town, or Land in any part of the United States, for ſale, with the loweſt terms annexed; which Regiſter ſhall be open at all times to the purchaſer and ſeller. On which entries there will be no charge made without a ſale, except regular advertiſements for ſuch entries.—As every exertion on our parts will be uſed to expedite ſales under this mode, we ſolicit the patronage of a generous public.

BOWNE, HAMILTON, & Co.

COLUMBIAN LAND OFFICE.

THE FOLLOWING LANDS ARE FOR SALE, VIZ.

100,000 acres lying in the County of Kanhawa, on the waters of the big Sandy River.

60.000 acres of prime land lying on the waters of Monongalia and Tiger's Valley Rivers, adjoining the main ſtate road. This tract will be warranted of the firſt quality, and contains Iron Ore, Coal, excellent Timber, and ſeveral valuable Mill Seats.

One moiety of a Fifty Acre Lot on the River Potomak, in Alleghany County. Containing a valuable Coa Mine, by the name of *Newcaſtle*. The Coal is ſuperior in quality to any yet diſcovered in the United States, and can be conveyed at little expence to the Falls, and thence to George-Town, the Federal City, and Alexandria.

All the above Tracts will be ſold on eaſy Terms, and conveyed to the Purchaſer in Fee ſimple, with a General Warrantee.

SOUTH-WEST OF THE OHIO.

The following Diſcoveries, viz.

260,000 acres on French Broad, Weſt of Big Pigeon.

548,116 acres on Cumberland River, with proper documents to eſtabliſh the validity of the ſame.

BOWNE, HAMILTON, & Co.

March 17.

COLUMBIAN LAND-OFFICE.

5000 acres of land lying in the county of Botatourt, on the navigable waters of James River; one hundred and ſixty miles from Richmond. The land is well timbered, and the whole well watered: there are two excellent Mill ſeats, alſo, two large bodies of Lime ſtone and Iron ore. The ſituation of the land makes it worthy the attention of any perſon diſpoſed to purchaſe.

234 acres of land in P. William county, within one mile of Dumfries; there are on the premiſes a good dwelling-houſe, meat-houſe, corn-houſe, ſtable, an excellent garden in good order, a *Coal Mine*, from which there has been quantities of Coal taken of an exeellent quality—and alſo an extenſive quarry of Free-ſtone.

A Houſe and Lot in Alexandria, on the upper end of Fairfax ſtreet, formerly owned by Robert Lyle, ſen. deceaſed. The houſe is two ſtories, large and convenient, with a good kitchen, and a convenient well built ſtore on the ſtreet.

Alſo, an unexpired leaſe of two years (with a right of purchaſing in fee ſimple) of a large and convenient warehouſe and lot, fronting on Union ſtreet, between King and Prince-ſtreets, with the privilege of extending the wharf to the channel. The whole of the above property will be ſold remarkable low, and the terms of payment made eaſy.

BOWNE, HAMILTON & CO.

March 22.

CARNE & SLADE,

Have juſt imported

AN ASSORTMENT OF

Hardware and Cutlery,

Plated, Britannia, Japanned, and Tin Ware,

AMONG WHICH ARE,

Tea and Coffee Urns, Tea and Coffee Pots, Candleſticks, Waiters, Ladies' pattens, &c.

A few caſks of Paints; Packthreads; Seaming, Sail, and Shop Twine; Worſted Rugs; and a large quantity Camomile Flowers.

They have likewiſe on hand Anvils, Vices, Tin Plate, Rolled Iron, Bliſtered Steel, Iron Wire; and different kind of Woolens, ſuch as Flannels, Baizes, Serges, Blankettings, Duroys, &c.

Which they offer for ſale at their Store in Fairfax-ſtreet, adjoining Ricketts and Newton's new buildings.

March 1. 1796.

Blank Manifeſts for ſale at the Printing Office.

For Sale, Freight or Charter,

THE SCHOONER

JUNO,

Wm. BURGESS, Maſter,

Lying at Harper's Wharf—She is 18 months old, burthen 950 barrels, well found, and in every reſpect an excellent veſſel—Apply to

JOHN G. LADD,

Who has for ſale now on board ſaid ſchooner
110 Caſks of Lime,
10 m. feet pine boards.

March 17.

A Valuable Merchant Mill and Lands for Sale.

WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC SALE,
ON THE PREMISSES,
On Monday the 14th of April next,
TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER,
(Unleſs previouſly diſpoſed of at private ſale, of which timely notice will be given in this Paper)

NINETY and Three-quarter acres of Land, in fee ſimple, whereon is erected a Merchant Mill, ſituate in Culpepper County, in the State of Virginia, near Cheſter's Gap of the Blue Ridge, about forty miles from Frederickſburg, and ſeventy-five from Alexandria, in a neighbourhood abounding in wheat equal in quality to any this county produces, and where there is an extenſive command of the article. The Mill-houſe is about 41 by 52 feet, which, together with the machinary, is nearly new and in complete order: it has two water wheels 18 and 19 feet, overſhot with a fall of at leaſt thirty feet; one pair of burr and one of country ſtones There are alſo on the premiſſes, a good Dwelling-houſe, with two rooms and fire-places below, and a room completely fitted for a ſtore, an excellent cellar well walled, a kitchen, ſmoak-houſe, and paled garden, all new and well built; beſides a miller's and cooper's houſe, and ſtable. About twenty-five acres of this tract is cleared, the reſt is in wood. There is likewiſe on it a ſmall orchard of bearing apple trees, ſome meadow land which may be watered with eaſe, and another mill-ſeat equal, if not ſuperior, to the one improved. The eligibility of the ſituation muſt be obvious, when it is known that there are few merchant-mills within a conſiderable diſtance to interfere, and that the neighbourhood is deſtitute of ſeats on ſufficient ſtreams to juſtify the erecting of Merchant Mills.

ALSO,

The following Tracts of Land,

Lying in the neighbourhood of Front Royal, in the county of Frederick, in Virginia, near the forks of Shenandoah river, about from 5 to 12 miles from the aforeſaid Mill, ſome in fee ſimple, others are leaſes for three lives, at uncommon low rents, viz.

A tract of 512 and another adjoining of 144 acres, on which is a ſmall farm, and a large bearing apple orchard of excellent fruit.

One Tract of 300 acres, of which about 150 is cleared, and is divided into two tenements.

One Tract of about 400 acres, nearly all in wood, but has a few acres cleared which are ſtocked with apple and other fruit trees.

The half of 200 acres of land lying within a mile of the town of Front Royal; together with half a diſtillery and ſtock of hogs and cattle thereon may be had, or probably the whole of the premiſes, ſtock, &c. may be ſold together. On this tract is a conſiderable portion of arable land, a dwelling-houſe and barn, and an apple orchard planted of the beſt fruit.

One tract of 200 acres, adjoining the one laſt mentiontioned, all in wood, and has a capital mill-ſeat upon it on a good ſtream.

Beſides the above tracts, one of about 30 acres, adjoining the Town of Front Royal, will be laid off in ſmall out lotts; and, together with ſeveral lots in the ſaid town, will be ſold.

The ſale of the above Lands and Lots will be held at Front Royal, the day following the ſale of the firſt mentioned tract, which will be at the mill—when the terms (which will be a part in hand and a conſiderable credit on the balance) will be particularly made known, and attendance given by the ſubſcriber.

Poſſeſſion will be given immediately on ſecuring the payments, and the titles, which are indiſputable, made.

WM. HICKMAN.

Alexandria, March. 19.

P. S. I will ſell a bargain of 4000 acres of Land in Kentucky, an undivided Tract, entered about the year 1786 by Mr. Robert Craddock, of Danvil, a gentleman of information and character, whoſe intereſt (being entitled to one half for doing the buſineſs) and opportunity juſtifies the ſuppoſition, that the entry is the beſt that could at the time be made. Or, I will exchange 3000 acres of the above Land for property in this Town or any of the adjacent Counties.

W. H.

WHISKEY

For Sale, by

MANDEVILLE & JAMESSON

Feb. 27.